

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers.

Vol. XV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

No. 48

Prominent Citizen in Fatal Motorcycle Spill

County Speed Officer
Luke Glavinovich
Killed

L. J. Glavinovich, speed officer for Richmond and vicinity, while coming into Richmond via the Santa Fe viaduct and 23d street Tuesday afternoon, and when opposite Bissell avenue on 23d, his motorcycle veered and crashed headon into a telephone pole at the curb.

Glavinovich's skull was fractured by the concussion and he also received internal injuries from which he died soon after, never having recovered consciousness.

An eye witness states that Glavinovich was riding at a terrific pace, and came out from the Santa Fe viaduct like a whirlwind on to 23d street, where he leaned over as if to examine the gearing of his motorcycle, and a few seconds later the crash came.

He was prominent in lodge circles in Richmond, and was formerly in business at Eighth and Macdonald. He was 46 years of age and a native of Amador county, where for twelve years he worked as a printer on one of the local

U. S. Casualties Total
236,117; Dead,
53,169

General March has announced that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces up to the signing of the armistice, were as follows:

Number men killed and died of wounds, 36,154.
Died from disease, 14,811.
Died from other causes, 2204.
Wounded, 179,625.
Prisoners, 2163.
Missing, 1160.
Total, 236,117.

Germany's war debt has accumulated like the proverbial snowball. It is now fifty billions.

papers of his native town.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Stella Glavinovich and two children, Marshall, and Venetta Glavinovich; also a brother, John Glavinovich, city marshal of Albany.

Arrangements for the funeral are being made, which will be under the direction of Alpha Lodge of Masons, of which he was a prominent member.

Base Hospital No. 47 Finally Discovered Near Lyons

Some of us who have sons in France with the American Expeditionary Forces have made a number of guesses where our boys and relatives were located, as letters from over there bore no definite postmark. The only satisfaction obtainable was that they were "somewhere in France."

Now that the war is over, we have ascertained where some of the boys are located. No one could ever get a line on Base Hospital No. 47. Gus Lang made about the best guess, always maintaining that the Richmond bunch with this corps were near Lyons, a large city about 140 miles from Paris.

Base Hospital No. 47 is at Beaune, France, and is about 15 miles from Lyons. Beaune is an old city and for two hundred years its population has been about 15,000, never varying.

This is where Hospital Center is located, of which No. 47 is a unit. Among those who are there with Base Hospital No. 47 from Richmond are: Dr. C. L. Abbott, Frank Mallory, Bayard Lang, Sidney Ryan, young Adams, Harlow, and others.

Hospital Center is located in the mountains, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, an ideal climate for the recuperation of the sick and wounded.

Hospital center is equipped with 200,000 beds and is doing a capacity service in taking care of French and American wounded.

It is presumed that Hospital Center escaped bombing raids, as there has never been any published report of attacks. This may be accounted for by the southern location and protection afforded by the mountains of Switzerland, the lofty peaks of which being almost directly in the way of the night raiders from the German lines.

There will be some "thrillers" told by the boys when they return, which we hope will not be afar off, as American wounded and convalescents will be brought over as soon as the ships can be procured to accommodate them.

Has Two Boys Over There Also

Mrs. M. Kemp is "subbing" for Mabel Smith, bookkeeper for Pillow Bros. Miss Smith is taking a short vacation and rest. Mrs. Kemp has two boys "over there" serving their country (these United States of America) in the motor truck service. Both boys were volunteers and answered the first call.

"Fifty - Fifty"

Fines totaling \$200 have been collected in Albany from violators of the mask ordinance. The board of trustees wisely decided to split the money with the United War Work and the Red Cross.

West Macdonald Contributed Generously For the Soldiers

Mrs. M. McWhorter for the Red Cross was assigned the West Macdonald avenue district where she solicited gifts of remembrance for the soldiers who will not be here for the holidays. Mrs. McWhorter wishes to thank all who responded so generously.

Board in Private Family.

Wanted—Room and board with private family, by mechanic. Address Frankel, Pullman Shops. *

Bank Clearances

The following are the bank clearances for October, 1918:

San Francisco	\$556,652,476
Los Angeles	144,247,000
Oakland	33,833,395
Sacramento	22,253,773
San Diego	9,999,716
Fresno	10,854,612
Stockton	8,786,470
San Jose	5,199,851

St. Ambrose Patrons Play Whist and Dance

(Albany Argus)
St. Ambrose Whist Party Tuesday night at Cornell auditorium attracted a large crowd, thirty tables being required to accommodate the players, all bent on winning one of the three fine turkeys for a Thanksgiving dinner. These with a large assortment of useful articles, such as coal, provisions, and hand work, comprised the prizes, which were useful and attractive, especially at this stage of the H. C. L.

Dancing was indulged in after the games, and an enjoyable evening was spent by all attending this most successful social event, the first after an extended vacation.

Taxes Delinquent After Monday

After Monday, December 2, 1918, taxes will be delinquent. After that date 15 per cent penalty will be added. The "Eleventh hour rush" in the tax collector's office will begin tomorrow.

Coming Back

George Lee, formerly with the Mechanics Bank, who recently resigned his position to take up Y. M. C. A. war work, expects to return to Richmond and engage in the real estate business.

Influenza Over There

Two nephews of Fred W. Heckman succumbed to Spanish Influenza in the army camps of France, according to word received Wednesday.

For Irish Freedom

Senator Phelan of California presented to President Wilson Wednesday a petition from the priests of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco asking the President's support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation.

Visits Old Friends

Eugene Marshall of Richmond was a visitor to Willows Monday. He helped his son drive up two trucks from Santa Cruz, which will haul rice here for the next month or so. Marshall left here about twenty years ago and has since resided in Richmond. He was busy all afternoon shaking hands with many old friends.—Willows Journal.

R. R. Don't Want Auto Competition

The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway is fighting the application of the Bay Shore State Line to operate an automobile line from Bay Point to Oakland by way of Richmond. The electric line claims it is able to care for all passenger business out of Bay Point.

To Avoid Arguments

Ticket sellers at federal railway stations must now repeat definitely and audibly the denomination of paper money when handed them in payment for tickets. This obviates disputes.

A Little Dubious.



"Although peace has been declared, you've gotta show me!"

It is said the stenotype school has closed its doors.

County Consolidation Carried in Alameda

Alameda county cast 35,865 votes for the Rominger bill to 30,845 against it. The city and county consolidation measure passed by a majority of 7087. The U. C. amendment won out 2 to 1, and single tax and health insurance were rejected.

WHY NOT?

"The servant problem? It can be solved."
"You speak with confidence, Mr. Jibway."

"And know whereof I speak, sir. A housewife in the kitchen with her sleeves rolled up, rattling pots and pans is the logical, the ultimate solution.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FISHY.

"Who's that nervous man with the European war ribbon who hangs around the docks all day long?"

"He spent two years in the S. O. S. watching French fishermen, and one day he saw one catch a fish. The doctor says he'll be all right after a long rest."—Paris Stars and Stripes.

NO LONGER CHILDREN.

"Any children in the family?"
Not any more. A few months ago we had three boys, but they're all full grown men and in the service of their country now."

SOME REDUCTION.

Wife—Well, there's one good thing about Hooverizing.
Hubbie—What is it?
Wife—I'll soon be rid of my double chin.

NO WONDER.

"This military training to some men is torture."
"It must be; I just saw a long line of soldiers broken on the wheel."

Albany War Work Fund Solicitors Honored

The United War Work fund of \$103,000, Berkeley's quota (including Albany), has been raised and it is estimated that \$25,000 in excess of this amount has been added, which puts the district far over the top.

School Janitress Resigns Position

Christini Poggi, for a number of years janitress in Albany's schools, has tendered her resignation to take effect December 1.

Tucked Vest Feature



Printer's Ink "Brings Home the Bacon"

If one desires to meet Richmond people while out of town, a good place to find them is at Capwell's, or Laufer's, or Edwards', or the Eastern Outfitting Co., of Oakland. The sequel to this "exposure" is: These houses know how and where to use printer's ink.

Describes Scenes in U. S. War Hospital

Railroad Employees to Be Paid Semi-Monthly Monthly

All Federal railroad employees are to be paid semi-monthly beginning with the first of the year. Heretofore many have been receiving their checks at the end of every month. Regional Director Hale Holden has directed that the new system be put into effect on the date mentioned.

Still at Monterey; May Come Back

Alfred Pillow is with the Y. M. C. A. in Monterey, having enlisted in war work some time ago, and in all probability will be going overseas soon, if he has not already gone. Alfred is one of the well known Pillow Bros. of Richmond, the fuel dealers and pioneers.

He Likes the Ranch

Robert Pillow is at the Sebastopol ranch, and just can't stay away from the attractions there. As a producer, Robert has made good, and he says the way to become one is to go "back to the soil."

QUICK RESPONSE.

"They must be waiting for cases at the hospital."
"What makes you think so?"
"I called it up this morning and in the next second I heard some one answer, 'Operator.'"

HOME TOWN COMMENT.

"How are things going in this town? Had much of an influenza epidemic?"
"Mister, there aren't enough people in this town to have much of an epidemic."

"Hello, Tom, have you seen Lem?"
"No, is he in town?"
"Yes, he just returned from the front (Colusa, Cal.) Drop in at '204' and hear some thrillers."

Wirth Owens Says Wounded Are Happy

(Albany Argus)
Wirth Owens of the 628th Squadron, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., accompanied by his mother, called at the Argus office Tuesday night, and while waiting Wirth described the scenes in the large New York war hospital where hundreds of our boys were wounded overseas are being cared for.

Wirth wrote letters for a California boy who was minus legs, one arm and an ear, but who laughed and smoked a cigarette. He dictated letters to his mother and best girl in the Golden State.

Wirth said: "My, he was glad to have a Californian visit him. He wrote those letters, and I sure am happy in doing it."

Wirth is an Albany young man and resides in Stannage avenue north of Main.

City Clerk Nickerson Recovers From Flu

(Albany Argus)
City Clerk George Nickerson, who has for several weeks been confined to his home with the influenza epidemic, is on duty again. George says that the flu is not as bad a cold, but about 400 per cent worse, and "that it's no joke." His many friends are congratulating him on his recovery from the epidemic that caused a high mortality rate throughout the entire country.

"Can't Be Done"

It is reported that a committee of the merchant's association in Richmond will devise (?) ways and means to keep Richmond shoppers at home during the holidays. In the meantime, a Richmond scientist is about to spring a surprise for "making water run uphill."

Thanksgiving.
(Eugene Field in "The Denver Tribune", 1911)
Last March my mine panned out a fraud—
My wife eloped in May—
A fire broke out and burned my barn
And all the stacks of hay.
The hoppers cleaned my garden out—
My cows took sick and died—
The horses got the pink-eye bad
And dropped on every side.
The bank suspended all at once—
The rust got in the rye—
A cyclone tore the wheatfield up—
And all the wells went dry;
The chickens sickened with the pig,
The hired girl ran off—
The children one by one took down
With croup and whooping cough.
And yet despite this luck, I went
Down to the grocery store
And for a turkey gobbler paid
My last two dollars o'er.
I thought I'd kind o' celebrate
Thanksgiving. 'Pon my word,
A tramp broke in the house last night
And stole the plaguey bird.

At the
Opening of the Schools
Is the time to bring your children to me for an expert examination of the eyes and Glasses or Spectacles if necessary. Much harm may come to the child who does NOT wear glasses, when their eyes need them to relieve or prevent eyestrain.
F. W. LAUFER OPTICIAN 4-8-7 Fourteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND

PLATINUM
Can now be used again in the manufacture of jewelry, the Government having withdrawn some of its restrictions.
We are prepared to fill all orders, having a complete finished stock, or make over your old jewelry into new and modern designs.
A. F. Edwards 1227-29 BROADWAY
(Oakland's Jeweler For Forty Years)

R. R. Don't Want Auto Competition
The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway is fighting the application of the Bay Shore State Line to operate an automobile line from Bay Point to Oakland by way of Richmond. The electric line claims it is able to care for all passenger business out of Bay Point.

To Avoid Arguments
Ticket sellers at federal railway stations must now repeat definitely and audibly the denomination of paper money when handed them in payment for tickets. This obviates disputes.

A Little Dubious.

Bank Clearances
The following are the bank clearances for October, 1918:

San Francisco	\$556,652,476
Los Angeles	144,247,000
Oakland	33,833,395
Sacramento	22,253,773
San Diego	9,999,716
Fresno	10,854,612
Stockton	8,786,470
San Jose	5,199,851

Toys Toys
CAPWELL TOYLAND IS A WONDERFUL PLACE—a little world in itself. A great collection of Toys, Games and Dolls arranged for easy selection, and plenty of salespeople to serve you. Parents will recognize the advantage of buying now while assortments are complete.

Mechanical Trains	95c to \$4	Doll Sulkies	\$1.75 to \$3.50
Electric Trains	\$4 to \$30	Drums and Trumpets	15c to \$6.50
Character Baby Dolls	95c to \$8.50	Velocycles	\$2.25 to \$15.00
Jointed Dolls	\$5.00 to \$10.00	Tricycles	\$12.50 to \$19.50
Disque Baby Dolls	10c to 80c	Handcars	15.00 to \$25.50
Jointed Baby Dolls	25c to \$2.50	Coasters	\$6.75 to \$8.00
Collapsible Doll Go-Carts	\$1.25 to \$5	Automobiles	\$6.00 to \$18.50
English Perambulators	\$2.50 to \$11.50	Iron Wagons	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Reed Doll Carriages	\$5 to \$16.50	Wood Wagons	\$1.00 to \$5.00
Doll Oracles	\$5 to \$7.50		Third Floor

CAPWELL MERCHANDISE ORDERS
are favorite gifts for all.
Issued for any amount and good at any time in every department.

Capwells
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Oakland

Visit Our
Bargain
Basement

Boiling Points
—are vaporizing points. In Red Crown gasoline they form a continuous, uniform chain—giving steady, dependable power. Look for the Red Crown sign.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)
The Gasoline of Quality

World's News of the Past Week

MASKS PREVENTS 20,000 FLU CASES

Dr. Hassler Tells Board of Health Precautions; Saved at Least 1500 Lives

San Francisco.—The Board of Health met in special session at the St. Francis Hotel at 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning, November 21, and adopted a resolution introduced by Health Officer Dr. William C. Hassler, formally requesting the issuance of a proclamation revoking the ordinance making compulsory the wearing of masks. The proclamation was issued immediately.

The resolution of the Health Board was a review of the campaign which stamped out the epidemic, saying the hearty co-operation of the people and the municipal authorities made it possible to apply for the first time to an entire population of a large metropolitan city, what appeared to be a unique measure, but which proved to be a sane and rational preventive against the spread of an epidemic disease.

Dr. Hassler said the wearing of the masks and other precautionary measures undoubtedly had saved 20,000 cases of illness and prevented 1,500 deaths.

The epidemic began here September 23, and in fifty-nine days the cases totaled 23,558. The deaths numbered 1,857 from the disease. In September there were two deaths, October 1,208 and November 629. The peak was reached October 25, when 2,319 cases were reported to the Board of Health. The highest mortality on one day was 108 deaths, on October 29.

The wearing of the masks began October 24, and according to Dr. Hassler the efficacy of the coverings for the nose and mouth manifested itself about four or five days later and continued up to the wiping out of the epidemic. Toward the end of October cases fell off 200 or 300 a day, with a steady decrease until November 14, when a slight flare-up followed the victory celebration.

Thursday ten new cases were reported and period deaths. The deaths were for a period of four days.

The masks have done good work in other ways than preventing the spreading of the influenza germ, according to statistics compiled by Louis P. Monaco of the Board of Health. Communicable diseases did not make the same ravages among children and adults as in past years when masks were not worn.

In the first twenty days of November, this year, eight cases of diphtheria, four cases of scarlet fever, eleven cases of whooping cough and eight cases of measles were reported to the Board of Health. In the first twenty days of November last year, diphtheria cases numbered thirty, scarlet fever nineteen, whooping cough eighty-three and measles fifty.

370 NEW "FLU" CASES IN LOS ANGELES CITY

Los Angeles.—Three hundred and seventy new cases of influenza, the smallest number since early in October, were reported to the Health Department here November 21. There were thirty deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

LOS ANGELES GROUP BEING HELD IN CHECK

Los Angeles.—A group of Russians and persons from other European countries now in the throes of revolution has existed here since before war was declared by the United States, according to Federal investigators in various departments of government work.

A few of the more radical persons have been interned, two or three have had their activities ended by convictions of crimes which were brought to light when they were placed under general observations, and a system of organized attendance at all gatherings, large or small, believed to have any disloyal tendencies, has held the movement so well in check here that it is less apparent than it was several months ago.

STATUES OF AMERICANS SUGGESTED IN LONDON

London.—Lord Weardale, presiding at a luncheon given to James M. Beck, former United States Attorney-General, made reference to the erection in London of statues to Washington and Lincoln. He added that the conclusion of the war could not be marked better than by asking President Wilson to permit a statue of himself to be simultaneously erected with those of Washington and Lincoln in a prominent position in London.

BOY SCOUT DOINGS.

Scouts at Jersey Shore, Pa., made two hikes to Williamsport, a distance of 15 miles, to attend the departure of Battery "D."

Chief of Police O'Neil of East Orange, N. J., recently made this statement: "East Orange is more free today of juvenile delinquency and crime than at any time in the history of the city. The boy scout movement is almost wholly responsible for this condition. It is the greatest work for boys in the world."

Simplest Thing.

"How can five persons divide five eggs so that each will receive one, and one will still remain in the dish?" queried the bright young man. Every one was stumped, and all admitted defeat.

"That's easy," explained a foremanly bright one; "one man takes the dish."

UNITED STATES DRY JULY, 1919

Bone-Dry Measure Will Abolish \$175,000,000 of California Industries

Washington.—President Wilson at one minute to 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, November 21, signed the bone-dry prohibition measure, and thus made it a law.

His action means that the sale of all intoxicants shall be prohibited after June 30, 1919, and continue in force until the last of the American troops have been demobilized.

The bill to which the President affixed his signature is officially known as the "food stimulation bill."

Prohibition leaders say the law insures permanent prohibition for the nation because the process of demobilization may take two years and by that time the prohibition amendment will be ratified.

The "bone dry" rider, known as the Sheppard amendment, provides that the manufacture of beer and wine shall cease May 1 of next year, and the sale of all kinds of intoxicants shall stop after June 30.

Importation of wine from other countries is to be prohibited after May 1. The bill originally contained a provision which would have forbidden the importation of wines immediately upon the approval of the act.

The countries of Europe interested in the manufacture of wines protested through their embassies and legations here, however, and this resulted in a modification which permits them to ship their wines into this country until May 1.

Nation-wide prohibition for the United States beginning June 30, 1919, will abolish in California 700 wine-making establishments, representing an investment of \$65,000,000; the brewing and malt industry, with an investment of \$50,000,000; the distilling industry, with an investment of \$400,000, and the saloon business, with an investment of \$10,000,000.

The wine grape industry, with an investment of \$85,000,000; the hops industry, with an investment of \$7,000,000; the cooperage industry, with an investment of \$5,000,000; the manufacture of glass bottles, in which \$2,000,000 is invested.

Many other industries which are based on the by-products of brewing and winemaking will be lost. Bone-dry prohibition will mean a loss in revenue to the city of San Francisco of \$1,000,000, according to recent figures compiled by the Anglo-London and Paris National Bank.

It will abolish liquor serving privileges in 5,000 restaurants in California. In winemaking and the business connected with it throughout the State there are employed, in addition to the vineyard and field labor, 5,000 people, and during the vintage season, perhaps, double that number. The wages of these people averages approximately \$100 a month, or \$6,000,000 annually.

There are seventy-five breweries in California. According to statistics, these breweries pay out annually in wages \$6,000,000. It is stated that there are 4,000 heads of families employed by breweries.

BOLSHEVIKI ELEMENT IN U. S. WATCHED

Prosecutions to Follow if Agitation Develops into Sedition

Washington.—Spread of Bolshevik doctrines in the United States has been watched carefully by Department of Justice agents with a view to undertaking prosecutions if the agitation develops into sedition, officials declare. Thus far the propaganda has not reached what officials consider dangerous proportions. In New York and San Francisco the Bolshevik movement has become more pronounced than in other cities, officials said.

Although the agitation is promoted partly by a group of former syndicalists and I. W. W. leaders, investigation shows, say Government agents, it is fostered by a new element of dissatisfied citizens, favoring abolition of private property rights and development of Government by Soviet committees, with communal control of industry and trade.

ALL WOUNDED TO BE IN U. S. IN TWO MONTHS

Tours, France.—The American expeditionary forces will have all sick, wounded and convalescent American soldiers back in the United States within two months. The number of hospitals has been considerably reduced already by the medical corps. In the daily census of hospitals there are now 100,000 vacant beds.

HIGHEST FLIGHT TOLD BY AIRMAN

Capt. B. W. Schroeder Goes 28,000 Feet and Stops for Want of Gasoline

Captain B. W. Schroeder of the United States air service, who made a new record, flying to an altitude of 28,000 feet over the State of Ohio on September 18, which record has been officially confirmed, has written an interesting report of his sensational flight to Major-General Kenly, director of military aeronautics.

Following is Captain Schroeder's story: "In order to take an airplane to a higher altitude than any other pilot in the world, I first took the second, to 27,000 feet and the last one to 28,000 feet, but now I feel certain that I can get to 30,000 feet."

"The cold, thin air is one's greatest adversary. I made a steady circular climb, passing through clouds at 8,000 feet, 12,000 feet and 16,000 feet. At 20,000 feet, while climbing in large circles, my goggles became frosted, making it very difficult for me to read my instruments."

"When I reached 25,000 feet I noticed the sun growing very dim. I could hardly hear my motor run and I felt very hungry. The trend of my thought was that it must be getting late, that evening must be coming on, but I was still climbing, so thought I might as well stick to it a little longer, for I knew I could reach my ceiling pretty soon. Then I should go down even though it were dark. I could land all right, for I had made night landings many times before, and so I went on talking to myself, and so I felt was a good sign to begin taking oxygen and I did."

"I was then about 25,000 feet, and as soon as I started to inhale the oxygen the sun grew bright again. My motor began to exhaust so loud that it seemed something must be wrong with it. I was no longer hungry and the day seemed to be a most beautiful one. I felt like singing with sheer joy as I gazed about through the small portion of my goggles which had no frost, due to a drop of oil which splashed on them from the motor."

"It was wonderful to see the very clear blue sky with the clouds through I saws of feet below. The frost on my goggles bothered me very much. When I was about 27,000 feet, I had to remove my goggles, as I was unable to keep a steady climb. My hands, by this time, were very numb and worried me considerably. The cold, raw air made my eyes water and I was compelled to fly with my head well down inside the cockpit."

"I kept at it until my oxygen gave out and at that point I noticed my aneroid indicated very nearly 29,000 feet. The thermometer showed 22 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the revolutions per minute had dropped from 1,600 to 1,550. This is considered very good, and I could not understand why I was only 29,000 feet after climbing for so long a time. I remember that the horizon seemed to be very much out of place, but I felt that I was flying correctly and that I was right and the horizon was wrong."

"About this time the motor quit, I was out of gasoline, so I descended in a large spiral. When I descended to about 20,000 feet I began to feel much better, and realized that the lack of oxygen had affected me. I passed down through the clouds 16,000 feet and, as I remember, it was snowing from these clouds upon the next layer some 4,000 feet below. I am not positive of this, as I may have been affected by the lack of oxygen. I noticed as I descended that the air seemed to be very thick and stuffy, but very nice and warm."

"I landed O. K. 200 miles from where I started and broke the tip of my propeller, which was standing vertical, when I rooted into a depression in the ground. I did not nose or do any other damage to the plane. I flew back to Dayton with a new propeller."

The Dentist's Troubles

The dentist has his troubles. After working on a woman who had an extravagant coffee to impede his progress and handicap his manipulations, Dr. Pullen (right name withheld by advertising department), sighed his relief and motioned for her to arise.

The woman pulled herself together, looked into a mirror and then again seated herself in the chair. "I am all through with your teeth," the dentist told her.

"I know," the woman answered, "but aren't you going to put up my hair?"—Youngstown Telegram.

Stanford University.—The United War Work Council's drive for \$12,000 from students and faculty of the University closed November 21, netting \$11,450.85. Of this amount the men contributed \$2,887.60, the women \$3,441, the faculty \$3,886, and friends of the University \$1,435.25. Although the campaign is over, subscriptions are still coming in and the council expects the full quota to be reached.

Yuba City.—O. E. Hartman, charged with failure to provide for his minor children, pleaded guilty before Judge K. S. Mahon here. After a scathing lecture, Judge Mahon turned the matter over to Probation Officer C. J. Kline for investigation and report whether Hartman is to be given probation.

U. S. SECRETARY OF TREASURY RESIGNS

"Inadequate Compensation" Allowed Cabinet Officers Makes Action Necessary, Says McAdoo

Washington.—William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Director-General of Railroads and often discussed as one of the Presidential possibilities of 1920, has resigned his offices to return to private business.

President Wilson will give up the Treasury portfolio as soon as a successor has been selected. He wished to lay down his work as Director-General of Railroads by January 1, but will remain if the President has not then chosen a successor. Upon the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be, will devolve the task of financing the Nation through the transition period of war to peace, which probably will include at least two more Liberty loans and possibly also a further revision of the system of war taxation.

Letters between President Wilson and McAdoo, made public with the announcement of the resignation, give McAdoo's reasons for leaving. The Cabinet solely as a necessity for replenishing his personal fortune and express the President's deep regret at losing his son-in-law from his official family.

The salary of a Cabinet official is \$12,000 a year.

The following letters were made public with the announcement: "Dear Mr. President: Now that an armistice has been signed and peace is assured, I feel at liberty to advise you of my desire to return, as soon as possible, to private life."

"I have been conscious for some time of the necessity for this step, but, of course, I could not consider it while the country was at war. For almost six years I have worked incessantly under the pressure of great responsibilities. Their exacting have drawn heavily on my strength. The inadequate compensation allowed by law to Cabinet officers (as you know, I receive no compensation as Director-General of Railroads), and the very burdensome cost of living in Washington have so depleted my personal resources that I am obliged to reckon with the facts of the situation."

"I do not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of my health, because such is not the fact. As a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy. But more than this, I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life, to retrieve my personal health."

"I cannot secure the required rest nor the opportunity to look after my long-neglected private affairs unless I am relieved of my present responsibilities."

"I am anxious to have my retirement effected with the least possible inconvenience to yourself and to the public service, but it would, I think, be wise to have my resignation now as Secretary of the Treasury, to become effective upon the appointment of my successor, and of my qualification of my successor, so that he may have the opportunity and advantage of participating promptly in the formulation of the policies that should govern the future work of the Treasury. I would suggest that my resignation as Director-General of Railroads become effective January 1, 1919, or upon the appointment of my successor."

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I will permit nothing but the most imperative demands to force my withdrawal from public life. Always I shall cherish as the greatest honor of my career the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times. Affectionately yours, "W. G. McADOO."

The President's letter of acceptance, dated November 21, follows: "My Dear Mr. Secretary: I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relations to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that, in my judgment, the country has never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient Secretary of the Treasury; and I say this, remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you. I have kept your letter a number of days, in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any. I cannot ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss of the Government will be in your resignation, to take your resignation, therefore, to take effect, as you suggest, on the first of January next."

Condensed California News

San Bernardino.—Mrs. Arthur Meany was instantly killed here while attempting to rescue her five-year-old daughter, who had run in front of an interurban electric car. The child also was killed.

San Mateo.—San Mateo County went well over the top in the United War Work campaign, according to figures made public by Joseph B. Gordon, the county chairman. With reports still far from complete, the total subscriptions amount to \$46,800. The county's quota was \$42,200.

Berkeley.—Seven officers of the United States Army attached to the students' army training corps at the University of California have asked to be released from the service that they may re-enter private life. Nineteen of the officers have asked for reserve officers' commissions, and seventeen have requested to be allowed to remain in the service.

San Jose.—Both Democrats and Republicans of the Santa Cruz County Bar Association have signed a petition asking Governor Stephens to appoint Judge B. K. Knight to one of the newly created positions on the appellate bench. For sixteen years Judge Knight was District Attorney of Santa Cruz county, and since January 4, 1915, he has been on the Superior Court bench.

Alameda.—With returning vigor Alameda residents, November 21, set out to assist their city in obtaining the necessary amount to complete the quota in the U. W. W. drive. When the final pledge was counted at the headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce it was found the city had oversubscribed \$800, and several more subscriptions were still expected. The Victory girls and boys made an excellent showing, the youngsters turning in \$3,048.75, which is more than was asked of them, or when their successor is appointed.

The whole world admires, I am sure, as I do, the skill and executive capacity with which you have handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of the railways under the stress of war uses, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulty is passed.

"For the distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service you have rendered the country in both posts, and especially for the way in which you have guided the treasury through all the perplexities and problems of transitional financial conditions and of the financing of a war which has been without precedent alike in kind and in scope, I thank you with a sense of gratitude that comes from the very bottom of my heart."

"Gratefully and affectionately yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

It is entirely probable that the President may fill separately the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. There was nothing official tonight on which to base a statement of who might be under consideration for Secretary of the Treasury. On previous occasions when a successor to McAdoo was discussed, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, have most generally been mentioned. Paul Warburg, formerly a member of the Reserve Board and a prominent New York banker, and Russell C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, also are reckoned among the possibilities.

President Wilson is not required to choose the new Director-General of Railroads among the Cabinet members, and it is possible that the place may go to some one associated with McAdoo in the railroad administration.

Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director-General of Railroads, formerly a New York lawyer and chairman of the board of the Santa Fe, has been intimately connected with the development of government operation, and is among those discussed in Washington tonight as a possible successor to McAdoo as Director-General.

McAdoo made the announcement of his retirement at one of his weekly conferences with a score of newspaper men tonight in his private office at the Treasury. The men for an hour had been discussing with him questions concerning future policies of the treasury and railroad administration and were about to leave when McAdoo, seated at his desk, remarked casually: "Now, gentlemen, I have just one little thing to say which may be of interest. I am retiring from public life."

This came so utterly unexpectedly that none of the men uttered a word of comment, and the little map and paper strewn office which has served as the Secretary's workroom for more than five years was still until McAdoo, in his usual tone, explained further: "Copies of the correspondence with the President will explain the reason why I have been compelled to take this action, and there isn't any other reason why I did it."

Just a few moments before the press conference McAdoo had called in his Treasury advisers and broken the news to them.—Utmost surprise was expressed by his co-workers. McAdoo receives \$12,000 a year as

Martinez.—With a total of \$6,598, Martinez is more than \$500 over the top in the United War Work campaign. A. B. Coleman, chairman of the local committee, announces.

Placerville.—P. J. Hall, City Marshal, has just completed numbering all business houses and residences in Placerville preparatory to the establishment of the free delivery service to operate from the postoffice and including the telegraph and special delivery messages. Since the consolidation of the Western Union with the Postal Telegraph Company it has been announced that a consolidation of the local telegraph and telephone and express offices will be effected.

Stanford University.—With an exhibition of vim and spirit characteristic of American soldiers, the Stanford regiment, consisting of four S. A. T. C. companies, the naval and civilian units, were reviewed by President Wilbur of the University. The parade was formed in honor of the President, who is leaving shortly for Washington on S. A. T. C. business, in his capacity as regional director of the S. A. T. C. units of the Coast. Headed by the military band, the sailors in white and the soldiers in khaki made a splendid appearance.

San Jose.—Jack Shaw, San Jose soldier serving with the American forces in France, was severely wounded in a recent battle while attempting to save a comrade from falling into the hands of the Germans. This news has just been received in a letter to Charles Hurt, 80 East St. John street. The letter states Shaw is now a patient in the Lord Derby War Hospital in England. Shaw's unit participated in the storming of the Canal Du Nord, a battle which broke the great Hindenburg defensive system and started the retreat which ended with the armistice.

Secretary of the Treasury, the uniform salary of Cabinet members, and nothing as Director-General of the Railroads. His family expenses are known to have been heavy for the last few years, although since the war he has taken almost no part in the little capital society that remained. Repeatedly the Secretary has referred to small salaries of Government officials, though he did not refer to his own case. In fixing the salaries of his assistants in the Railroad Administration, he allowed heads of divisions \$25,000 a year and even the minor assistants received \$12,000 or \$15,000.

Secretary McAdoo is the fourth member of the Cabinet to resign. William Jennings Bryan, the President's Secretary of State at the beginning of his administration, was the first, and Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, was the second. James C. McReynolds, Attorney-General, resigned to take an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The rise of McAdoo to a place of influence in the Administration, which many have declared second only to the President, was very fast. As a Southern lawyer who had been interested in transportation schemes in Southern cities, he went to New York and accomplished the then almost unbelievable feat of successfully tunneling the Hudson River for electric trains. One of the first men to suggest the scheme—if not actually the first—was adjudged a lunatic and he lived to see the project an accomplished fact. His name has been forgotten in the success of the achievement.

When Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, became a Presidential probability, McAdoo was practically unknown to him. But McAdoo took a leading part in his campaign as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and much of the time as acting chairman, and also as chairman of the finance committee. The President-elect chose him for Secretary of the Treasury, and many of his admirers have pronounced him the most capable since Alexander Hamilton. Of course, he has not been without his critics. It was no secret that the President depended on his advice and judgment more and more on affairs which ranged outside the Treasury. He soon began taking a prominent part in shaping the Administration's legislative policies and he invariably had the backing of the President.

It has been well known in Washington that McAdoo, a man of comparatively small personal fortune, has felt that sooner or later he must replenish his resources. Friends at various times have expressed some apprehension for his health, for he has been an indefatigable worker, and while the duties of Secretary of the Treasury in times of war was probably would have taxed the health and energy of any one, he did not hesitate to take on the railroad administration and found time besides to take a prominent place in the President's councils on other subjects. While on a recent trip in the West he fell from a horse and broke a rib, but his friends say that had no effect whatever on his general health.

Mr. McAdoo was married May 7, 1914, to Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of the President, in the White House. They have one daughter. McAdoo also has three sons and three daughters by a former marriage. The three sons are now serving in the Navy.

71 WAR VESSELS TAKEN BY BRITISH

American Squadron of Battle Ships Commanded by Admiral Rodman Participates in Event

Harwich, England.—Another flotilla of German U-boats surrendered November 21, to a British squadron. There were nineteen submarines in all; the twentieth, which should have come broke down on the way.

London.—The German fleet, as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany, was surrendered November 21 to the allies.

The fleet that surrendered to the British consisted of nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers.

One German destroyer, while on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the allies, struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

Describing the surrender of the German warships to the commander-in-chief of the grand fleet, Sir David Beatty, correspondents say that after all the German ships had been taken over the British Admiral came through the line on the Queen Elizabeth, every allied vessel being manned and greeting the Admiral and the flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including sixty dreadnaughts, fifty light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers.

The British grand fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart, and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the center. The leading ship of the German line was sighted between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. It was the Seydlitz, flying the German naval ensign.

BOY'S MANLINESS WINS HEART OF POLICE CHIEF

13-Year-Old Lad Takes Up Orphaned Brother and Sister's Support

Oakland.—Ben Brosnier, 13 years of age, is the youngest grocer in the world, and one of the bravest. November 21, in token of his American grit, an order was issued that makes every policeman in the city a personal guardian to promote the lad's welfare.

Ben, a younger brother and a tiny sister, were made orphans by the influenza, which two weeks ago claimed their mother. The father died seven years ago in Kentucky. The family came West to forget, and the mother opened a grocery store at 4287 Telegraph avenue. Things were going happily when the mother was taken one evening to the Auditorium hospital. She died there, despite every attention.

During the mother's absence young Ben ran the store, waiting on customers, wrapping packages and delivering orders. He rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, and blue with cold, set about his work. The policeman on the beat would see him late at night, under an oil lamp, adding his accounts. He did without complaint—for his orphaned brother and sister.

When Chief of Police J. H. Nedderman learned that the children were alone in the world, he went out to see Ben. The lad made an impression. November 21 Nedderman adopted him and his brother and sister. Then he issued an order making the children the official wards of the Police Department of government by Soviet commitment. Ben gets a square deal.

"It's good to have a dad once more," said Ben. "It's been a hard job, but I didn't mind because it was for the kids."

Redwood City.—Samuel W. Crozier of this city November 21 petitioned the Superior Court for letters of administration on the estate of his father, Samuel Crozier, a real estate man of San Francisco, who died here November 13. The estate, which is said to be worth \$50,000, consists chiefly of business property at Broadway and Stockton streets in San Francisco. Crozier was connected with the realty firm of Baldwin & Howell for twenty-two years. His only heirs are his son and a grandson, Myron Rees.

San Rafael.—While reading in the casualty list that her brother, Frank S. Costa, previously reported killed in action, was alive but severely wounded, Miss Emma Costa, nurse in a local hospital, was handed a letter from Costa announcing that he had been discharged from a French hospital. Miss Costa had received one installment of the Government life insurance taken out by her brother.

Los Angeles.—Alvin R. Riggs and David Wilkinson were killed, G. L. Joseph was probably fatally hurt and six other workmen were injured here November 21 when a scaffolding on which they were working to complete a motion picture set collapsed. They fell forty feet. The injured men all sustained fractured arms or legs.

San Mateo.—Members of the San Mateo Chamber of Commerce and many civic and fraternal organizations attended the funeral of Robert Wisnom, San Mateo capitalist, which was held November 22, at 2 o'clock, at the Congregational Church. Wisnom was 73 years old and was one of the first city trustees of San Mateo.

A Brief Holiday Message to You:



Here I am again on my annual distributing tour and children, believe me, I get tired lugging these sacks. But feel so refreshed after stepping at H. J. BEYER'S ICE CREAM PARLORS, 1010 Macdonald, recently enlarged. Convenient Re-Entrance for ladies. Special invitation to out of town trade. CANDIES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, Gold Leaf and Drinks, Etc. Call and sample some of the good things at BEYER'S 1010 Macdonald

Lohr's QUALITY MARKET

FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH and POULTRY

Fresh Fish, Glams, Etc.

Every Day

334 Macdonald Ave. Near Fourth Phone 939

GUS JOHNSON'S QUICK LUNCH

119 MACDONALD AVENUE

When you are thinking of some place to go for a good meal, GUS'S QUICK LUNCH is the place to go. It has a fine menu and serves the best food at reasonable prices.

119 Macdonald Ave., North side of street, white front.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA

California is the foremost state in the Union agriculturally and from a manufacturing standpoint. It is the only state in the Union to have a large manufacturing industry. It is the only state in the Union to have a large manufacturing industry. It is the only state in the Union to have a large manufacturing industry.

We can manufacture anything that is manufactured anywhere. We can manufacture anything that is manufactured anywhere. We can manufacture anything that is manufactured anywhere.

We lead in agriculture and while we in California have not the volume of business in manufacturing, as some industrial states in the Union enjoy, we are now working to capacity in every industry and approaching augmentation even beyond our own borders for a few years ahead.

We can turn out more efficient workmen than any other state in the Union. We have the extreme heat with demands for labor for the extreme cold with pressing demands for fuel and inertia as an alternative to suffer a cold. California farmers are the most fortunate persons in the world and so is the California manufacturer.

In cotton, for instance, we are beginning to make the cotton trade of the world. It is a fact that the cotton trade of the world is in the hands of California. It is a fact that the cotton trade of the world is in the hands of California.

TILDEN LUMBER CO.

E. M. TILDEN, President

Price --- Quality --- Service

Yards: Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Crockett

Office and Mill: 15th St. and Nevin Ave. Phone Richmond 81

Zerolene is the Best

Say leading motor car distributors, because the records of their service departments show that ZEROLENE, correctly refined from selected California asphalt-base crude, gives perfect lubrication with less wear and less carbon deposit. Most cars are now lubricated with ZEROLENE because their owners have learned through experience that there is no better oil.

ZEROLENE is the correct oil for all types of automobile engines. It is the correct oil for your automobile. Get our lubrication chart showing the correct consistency for your car.

At dealers everywhere and Standard Oil Service Stations, STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

ZEROLENE

The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY. Established in 1903. Local City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the name of THE TERMINAL, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: One year, in advance, \$2.00. Six months, in advance, \$1.00. Three months, in advance, \$0.50. Advertising rates on application.

Local notices must be paid for on or before delivery of ad. Payment in advance. No exceptions to this rule.

WE MUST NOW TEACH AMERICANISM IN SCHOOLS

A prominent educator gives some excellent advice to school trustees, who are authorized to employ the teachers for the ensuing school year, and makes it plain why each teacher elected should be 100 per cent American.

There are now in the United States 15,000,000 immigrants and their 19,000,000 children. We have welcomed them as a factor in our material development, but no real effort has been made to Americanize them. The neglect of doing this now constitutes a most serious menace.

The public school must lead in this Americanization and in electing teachers every person chosen to instruct our children should be 100 per cent American.

Both American and foreign born children must be made intelligent, and through their parents may be made to understand American ideals and the object of the recent world's conflict.

There is an abundance of literature from which teachers in our schools can select material for regular daily lessons in Americanism, and it should be the imperative duty of each board of education to carefully select teachers and demand that he or she is loyal and patriotic in carrying on this great work.

The "Why We Are Thankful" heavy editorials are not so numerous to lay—the day after.

There's one thing we must all admit—the Kaiser has "copped out" a lot of free advertising.

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY. Established in 1903. Local City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the name of THE TERMINAL, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: One year, in advance, \$2.00. Six months, in advance, \$1.00. Three months, in advance, \$0.50. Advertising rates on application.

Local notices must be paid for on or before delivery of ad. Payment in advance. No exceptions to this rule.

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY. Established in 1903. Local City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the name of THE TERMINAL, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: One year, in advance, \$2.00. Six months, in advance, \$1.00. Three months, in advance, \$0.50. Advertising rates on application.

Local notices must be paid for on or before delivery of ad. Payment in advance. No exceptions to this rule.

THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY. Established in 1903. Local City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the name of THE TERMINAL, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription: One year, in advance, \$2.00. Six months, in advance, \$1.00. Three months, in advance, \$0.50. Advertising rates on application.

Local notices must be paid for on or before delivery of ad. Payment in advance. No exceptions to this rule.

United War Work Is Great Credit to Americans

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps and on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States, the duty of sending home to those who have put home behind them for the period of the war, the agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is doing his part in the war effort. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the equipped and motivated volunteers are seeking a fund of \$100,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centers where the fighters can use as clubs, schools, libraries, stores, churches, hospitals and recreation centers. More than 1,000 men and women have been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,822 were serving in American camps at home.

The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force.

United War Work Is Great Credit to Americans

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps and on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States, the duty of sending home to those who have put home behind them for the period of the war, the agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is doing his part in the war effort. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the equipped and motivated volunteers are seeking a fund of \$100,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centers where the fighters can use as clubs, schools, libraries, stores, churches, hospitals and recreation centers. More than 1,000 men and women have been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,822 were serving in American camps at home.

The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force.

United War Work Is Great Credit to Americans

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps and on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States, the duty of sending home to those who have put home behind them for the period of the war, the agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is doing his part in the war effort. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the equipped and motivated volunteers are seeking a fund of \$100,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centers where the fighters can use as clubs, schools, libraries, stores, churches, hospitals and recreation centers. More than 1,000 men and women have been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,822 were serving in American camps at home.

The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force.

United War Work Is Great Credit to Americans

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps and on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States, the duty of sending home to those who have put home behind them for the period of the war, the agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is doing his part in the war effort. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the equipped and motivated volunteers are seeking a fund of \$100,000,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centers where the fighters can use as clubs, schools, libraries, stores, churches, hospitals and recreation centers. More than 1,000 men and women have been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,822 were serving in American camps at home.

The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force and the Y. W. C. A. huts are the centers of the American Expeditionary Force.

Salvation Army Needs 800 Women For Over There

Commander Evangelist Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been suddenly called upon to furnish 800 additional war work women for France. The request is contained in a report just received by her from Col. William A. Barker of the Salvationist forces, whom she sent to France over a year ago to establish humane and general war relief work with the American troops.

"We will do all we can to fill this demand," said Commander Booth when discussing the approaching United War Work Campaign, "and the need itself should impress the American people all the more with the absolute necessity for sustaining and enlarging the war relief work of the seven organizations, besides the noble Red Cross, now merged for a drive for funds. Each is a vital cog in a vast machine for human relief, and each is indispensable, solving its particular elements in its own way."

"The Salvation Army was born in hardship, reared in privation and trained to every phase of human misery and how to cope with it. Perhaps that accounts in some degree for the success our work has attained and for which we are now seeking the war relief fund."

"We are of the common people, and we tell on a practical basis. We learned the lesson of how to do it in the poor war, when we stood at the side of Britain's troops and weathered it out to the end. We have been tried by fire and the methods and fathers of America, as in other countries, trust the Salvation Army to do the thing they would like to do for their men if they but had the chance."

"With 1,270 trained workers at the front, operating from 420 huts and hospitals, the Salvation Army is doing, has done and will continue to do its best for the cause of humanity and liberty."

Salvation Army Needs 800 Women For Over There

Commander Evangelist Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been suddenly called upon to furnish 800 additional war work women for France. The request is contained in a report just received by her from Col. William A. Barker of the Salvationist forces, whom she sent to France over a year ago to establish humane and general war relief work with the American troops.

"We will do all we can to fill this demand," said Commander Booth when discussing the approaching United War Work Campaign, "and the need itself should impress the American people all the more with the absolute necessity for sustaining and enlarging the war relief work of the seven organizations, besides the noble Red Cross, now merged for a drive for funds. Each is a vital cog in a vast machine for human relief, and each is indispensable, solving its particular elements in its own way."

"The Salvation Army was born in hardship, reared in privation and trained to every phase of human misery and how to cope with it. Perhaps that accounts in some degree for the success our work has attained and for which we are now seeking the war relief fund."

"We are of the common people, and we tell on a practical basis. We learned the lesson of how to do it in the poor war, when we stood at the side of Britain's troops and weathered it out to the end. We have been tried by fire and the methods and fathers of America, as in other countries, trust the Salvation Army to do the thing they would like to do for their men if they but had the chance."

"With 1,270 trained workers at the front, operating from 420 huts and hospitals, the Salvation Army is doing, has done and will continue to do its best for the cause of humanity and liberty."

English Camp Shows the Good Work of That Organization for Our Boys.

Something like 12,000 pieces of stationery are distributed daily among 4,000 enlisted men by Frank B. Brubaker of Iowa, Kas., as librarian at the Y. M. C. A. writing tent, Woodley Rest Camp of the American Expeditionary Forces in southern England. The number of troops at this camp varies from 3,000 to 9,000.

This single detail indicates why it is necessary for the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council and K. of C. War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board and Salvation Army have to furnish 125,000 sheets a month for soldiers' letters.

Hundreds of books are taken out in this small camp books furnished by the American Library Association and handled by the Y. M. C. A. Most of the demands are for a good class of fiction. Thirty American newspapers are received there daily. One hundred and fifty magazines are in use daily and 400 pieces of athletic equipment furnished by the "Y" are put to good use.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM GET AMERICAN SUGAR

Ninety-five per cent. of all refined sugar sent from the United States to the Allied nations went to France and Belgium during the first five months of this year.

France got 72 per cent., or nearly 23,000,000 pounds, and Belgium received nearly 11,000,000 pounds, or 21 per cent.

In each country this sugar was doled out by a strict rationing organization. The entire amount to the Allies in these five months—23,791 tons, almost half of which was shipped in May—is only about one-half of 1 per cent. of our total annual consumption.

Johnston, bootblack, 6th and Mac

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Barra Bartholomew, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Barra Bartholomew, deceased, to the creditors and to all persons having claims against said deceased to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County, State of California, or to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the said administrator at the law offices of J. E. Rodgers and A. P. Bray, Byron Brown Bldg., Martinez, Cal., the same being designated as the place of business in all matters connected with the estate, within four months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated November 20, 1918.

CHARLES E. DALEY, Administrator of the Estate of Barra Bartholomew, deceased.

J. E. Rodgers and A. P. Bray, Attys. for adm'r, Martinez, Cal., 1222-19 d 6-13-20

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Pauloe, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Charles Pauloe, deceased, to the creditors and to all persons having claims against said deceased to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County, State of California, or to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Administrator at the law offices of J. E. Rodgers and A. P. Bray, Byron Brown Bldg., Martinez, Cal., the same being designated as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate, within four months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated October 30, 1918.

CHARLES E. DALEY, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Pauloe, deceased.

J. E. Rodgers and A. P. Bray, attorneys for Administrator, Martinez, Cal., dec 6 last pub

Service That Won the Soldier's Heart at the Front

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others."

A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army ladies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods."

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company?' We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale."

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company.'"

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Service That Won the Soldier's Heart at the Front

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others."

A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army ladies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods."

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company?' We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale."

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company.'"

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Service That Won the Soldier's Heart at the Front

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others."

A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army ladies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods."

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company?' We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale."

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company.'"

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Service That Won the Soldier's Heart at the Front

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others."

A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army ladies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods."

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company?' We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale."

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company.'"

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Jewish Workers Were Always Doing Their Bit

The whole-hearted co-operation between the seven great organizations working for the happiness and welfare of our soldiers and sailors was recently illustrated at the graduation exercises of the tenth class of the Jewish Welfare Board's Training School in New York. Col. William S. Barker, who went to France representing the Salvation Army with the first contingent of our troops and has been "over there" fifteen months, was the principal speaker and wished the fifty-eight Jewish workers of the class God speed, while Louis Marshall, the prominent Jewish attorney and philanthropist of New York, lauded the work of the Salvation Army among the boys at the front.

"What our fighting boys need is inspiration and heart and character in those who are there to help them," declared Col. Barker. "You will represent in the camps and overseas the ideals and standards of the Jewish faith, and it is up to you alone all things to be consistent in your religious practices. Practice what you preach. That, I am sure, has been the secret of our own success. If you live up to the principles of your faith and give what you have to give from a heart big with love, the boys will respect you, whether they be Protestant, Catholic or Jew."

The newly graduated field workers will make a total of 230 new field work in our camps and naval training stations under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Board has about fifty "huts" in the various camps and maintains centers in all large cities where soldiers and sailors of all faiths are welcomed. A headquarters has recently been established in Paris, and 100 men are being recruited here for overseas work. There are now nearly 125,000 Jews serving in the army and navy.

Jewish Workers Were Always Doing Their Bit

The whole-hearted co-operation between the seven great organizations working for the happiness and welfare of our soldiers and sailors was recently illustrated at the graduation exercises of the tenth class of the Jewish Welfare Board's Training School in New York. Col. William S. Barker, who went to France representing the Salvation Army with the first contingent of our troops and has been "over there" fifteen months, was the principal speaker and wished the fifty-eight Jewish workers of the class God speed, while Louis Marshall, the prominent Jewish attorney and philanthropist of New York, lauded the work of the Salvation Army among the boys at the front.

"What our fighting boys need is inspiration and heart and character in those who are there to help them," declared Col. Barker. "You will represent in the camps and overseas the ideals and standards of the Jewish faith, and it is up to you alone all things to be consistent in your religious practices. Practice what you preach. That, I am sure, has been the secret of our own success. If you live up to the principles of your faith and give what you have to give from a heart big with love, the boys will respect you, whether they be Protestant, Catholic or Jew."

The newly graduated field workers will make a total of 230 new field work in our camps and naval training stations under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board. The Board has about fifty "huts" in the various camps and maintains centers in all large cities where soldiers and sailors of all faiths are welcomed. A headquarters has recently been established in Paris, and 100 men are being recruited here for overseas work. There are now nearly 125,000 Jews serving in the army and navy.

PERFECTION OIL HEATER

COMFORT WITHIN WHEN COLD'S WITHOUT

Cold without will also mean cold within in thousands of homes this winter unless provision is made for Gas heating before it is too late.

A GAS HEATER

will fortify you against the discomforts that winter is sure to produce. Don't fail to get yours now, that you may enjoy its warmth and cheer all through the frosty days of fall and during the bitter cold of winter.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

709 Macdonald Avenue

Telephone Richmond 531

We Print...

Picnic Announcements

Baseball Quarter Cards

Political " " " "

Meal Tickets

Restaurant Entree Slips

Special: Fraternal Work

Prices Right Good Work

Terminal Job Printing

Macdonald Avenue, Near Second Street